

No. 5:22-CV-119-M

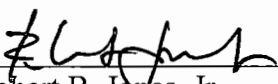
Defendants.

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authorizes a court to issue an order limiting or staying discovery. Specifically, a court has discretion to stay discovery until pending dispositive motions are resolved. *See Yongo v. Nationwide Affinity Ins. Co. of Am.*, No. 5:07-CV-94-D, 2008 WL 516744, at *2 (E.D.N.C. Feb. 25, 2008). In certain cases, a stay of discovery may be appropriate to prevent a waste of time and resources by the parties and to make efficient use of judicial resources. *United States v. A.T. Massey Coal Co.*, No. 2:07-0299, 2007 WL 3051449, at *2 (S.D. W. Va. Oct. 18, 2007). “Factors favoring issuance of a stay include the potential for the dispositive motion to terminate all the claims in the case or all the claims against particular defendants, strong support for the dispositive motion on the merits, and irrelevancy of the discovery at issue to the dispositive motion.” *Yongo*, 2008 WL 516744, at *2 (quoting *Tilley v. United States*, 270 F. Supp. 2d 731, 735 (M.D.N.C. 2003)).

Here, the balance of factors weighs in favor of allowing a stay. The motion to dismiss may result in dismissal of Plaintiff’s claims against the United States, there is strong support for the motion on the merits, and the delay inherent in staying the case is unlikely to be inordinate and is insufficient to outweigh the potential efficiencies a stay may generate. Accordingly, for good cause shown, the motion to stay discovery is allowed. In the event the court denies the United States’ pending dispositive motion, the parties shall have twenty-one days from the date of that order to submit a proposed discovery plan.

SO ORDERED, the 12 day of July, 2022.



Robert B. Jones, Jr.
United States Magistrate Judge